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That part of the problem which is biologic will find solution in the proper adjustment between environment and racial inheritance, whereas the purely social aspect consists in developing the qualities which will make the negro responsible to himself and society. But the most important part of the problem is economic. Here, as elsewhere, the problem of economic independence lies at the very heart of the problem of welfare; all other social adjustments follow as its result. In the last analysis it resolves itself into maintaining by increased efficiency the advantage which the negro now enjoys in the rural districts. In greater ownership of land lies the most important element of the solution.

The work on the whole is well done, although it lacks organic unity in places and would be improved by a rearrangement which would avoid the duplications found in chaps. i and ii. Much of the statistical material found in chap. i could be placed in chap. iii where present conditions are treated.

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*Property and Society.* By HON. ANDREW ALEXANDER BRUCE. (National Social Science Series.) Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1916. 12mo, pp. 150. \$0.50.

This work is an elementary exposition of the nature and significance of private property. It discusses the legal and social concept of property, the origin of private property, the necessity for private property, and particularly the limitations imposed on private property rights by the interests of the public and of other property-owners. This last theme, which is the main topic in the book, is developed in a series of chapters on private property and personal liberty, the right of the state to prevent waste, employers' liability acts, the right of combination, the right to bequeath and inherit, and anarchism and socialism.

The book is characterized by a marked social and historical point of view. Property is presented, not as a bundle of technical legal rights, but as a social institution which has been different in different periods and under different social systems and which has been changed to fit into the conditions of the time and place. The absence of a formal legalistic point of view is particularly noteworthy in view of the author's position in the legal world.

The least satisfactory part of the book is the discussion of the origin of property. The author gives no exposition of the various theories of the origin of private ownership (except a slight reference to Veblen's) and his own theory or statement is decidedly vague.

The author tends to be dogmatic on economic matters. He decides with practically no discussion that monopolies should be regulated rather than dissolved. In discussing inheritance taxes he says (p. 121): "It is really immaterial to society as a whole who owns property as long as it is beneficially used."